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SUMMARY TRANSLATION

OF

THE NIGER REPUBLIC'S
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INTERIM PLAN 1961 - 1963
(Published June 1961)

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Prepared by

Robert L. Clifford
Conseiller Technique à la Presidence
Niamey, Republic of Niger

March 25, 1962

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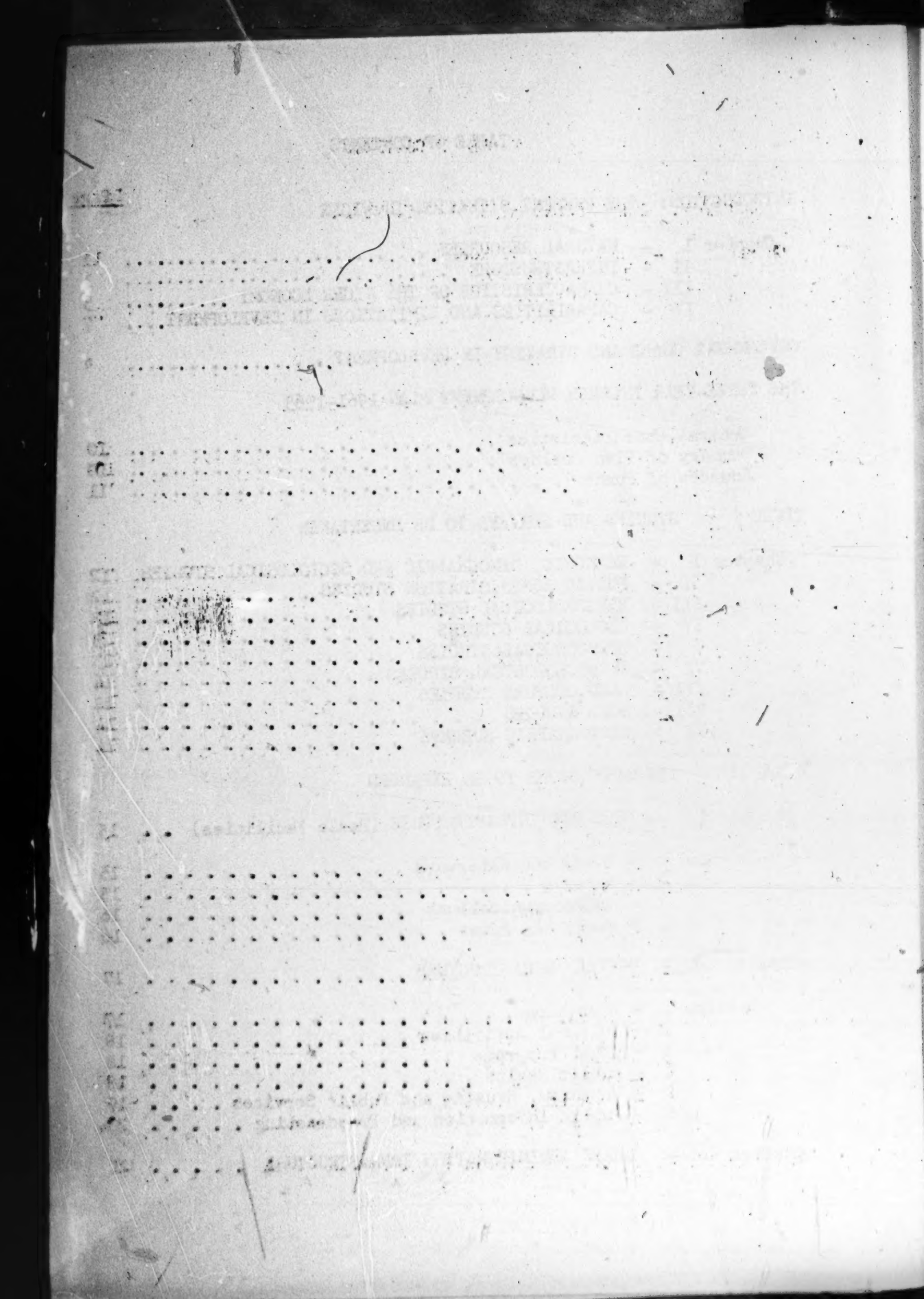

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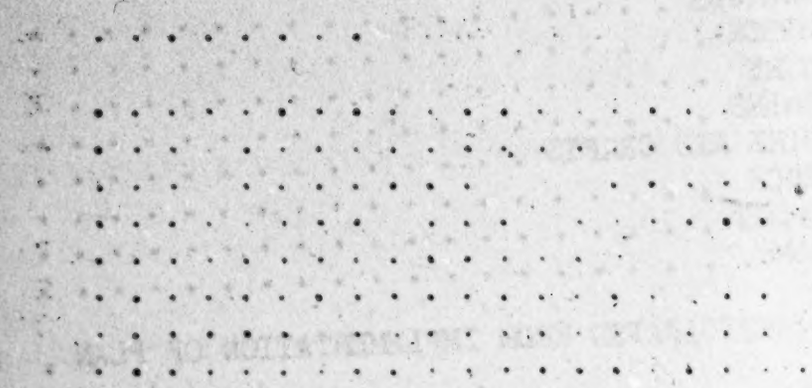
Note: The page numbers in parentheses on the following pages refer to the appropriate pages in the Plan.

Currency Conversion

The Franc CFA mentioned in the Plan is the "Franc de la Communaute Francaise de l'Afrique".

1 Franc CFA	=	$ .004
1,000 Francs CFA	=	$ 4.08
1,000,000 Francs CFA	=	$ 4,080.16



INTRODUCTION: THE PRESENT SITUATION IN NIGER

Chapter I - NATURAL RESOURCES (p. 1)

A. Geography. Niger covers an area of 1,267,000 square kilometers (km) and has a population of around 3,000,000 people. It is a typical underdeveloped country, without access to the sea. It is bordered on the north by the Sahara Desert, on the east by Chad, on the south by Nigeria and Dahomey, on the west by Upper Volta and on the northeast by Mali. Niger is a plateau of rock and sand crossed by both dry and intermittent stream basins.

The North is populated by nomad herdsmen living in an area of little or no rainfall, with high mountains rising in the southern Sahara. The South is the granary of the country, populated by settled farmers and by nomadic and settled herdsmen. The Niger River flows through the Western region of the country. There are non-navigable lakes and streams in the center of the country. In the East are Lakes Chad and Komadougou. Rainfall conditions the development of the country; it falls mainly in the southern quarter of the country.

B. Population. The population is mainly concentrated in the south and comprises four principal ethnic groups:

SE	Hausa (sedentary)	1,350,000
SW	Djerma-Songhai (sedentary)	600,000
North	Peuhls (nomadic)	440,000
North	Touaregs "	330,000
	Others	280,000
	Total Population	3,000,000

2.3% of the people (70,000) live in the four principal cities of Niamey, Tahoua, Zinder and Maradi, 77% live in the smaller towns and the villages, and 20.7% are nomads. Occupationally, 97% of the population is engaged in traditional agriculture, livestock raising and handicrafts while 3% is engaged in the more modern pursuits of government, trade and industry. Some of the last are migrants from the more literate coastal states (primarily Dahomey). About 160,000 unskilled Nigeriens perform seasonal labor in countries to the SW. Population growth is estimated at 2.7% per year (80,000). The Plan includes maps showing population and tribal distribution. Additional information about Niger is brought forth in Titles I-III of the Plan.

Chapter II - INFRASTRUCTURE (p. 4)

A. Economic. Niger is handicapped by its large size and long distances (Niamey - N'Guigmi: 1,500 Km) and by its distance from a seaport (Cotonou, Dahomey to Niger border: 1,000 Km). The present communications network is inadequate quantitatively and qualitatively and the electric power supply is limited.

Navigable waters are limited to the Niger River and Lake Chad. There are no railroads; railheads in Nigeria, Dahomey and Upper Volta are several hundred kilometers each from the Niger border. There are 5,300 Km of highways connecting both with these railheads and between the principal cities of Niger. There are 1,800 km of local roads. Niamey has a modern international airport and there are secondary airports in other towns. There is a radio-telegraph network connecting 14 towns and there are telephone systems in three cities. There are small diesel electric power plants in several of the cities.

B. Social. (p. 7)

Education is given to only 4.73% of children of school age (6 to 11). In 1960 there were 26,030 students enrolled, of whom 28.7% were girls. Attendance is considerably higher in the cities than in the countryside. Primary education covers the first six years and secondary education the next 3-6 years. At the secondary level are six junior high schools and three normal schools (including one for girls at Niamey). At the senior high school level are a Normal School at Maradi and the National Lycee at Niamey. Educational development has been retarded by the backwardness and poverty of the country, the high cost of educational operation and the need to bring in foreign teachers. There are two small technical schools plus commercial courses given at the Lycee. The approximately 50 Nigeriens receiving higher education are studying liberal arts, science, mathematics and law or human and veterinary medicine in France or Dakar.

(p. 11)

Public Health activities center around 22 medical centers and 73 dispensaries, with only two mobile teams available to fight epidemics. Hence, little can be done in the way of preventive medicine. There are 1,025 hospital beds in the country. While the incidence of major diseases has been reduced there are still occasional outbreaks. There are certain vitamin deficiencies in the diet. Infant mortality is high, so maternal and child care centers have been established in Niamey, Zinder and Maradi.

(p. 12)

Urban Development has been limited pretty much to the three major cities. There is still a great disparity between city life and traditional rural life. Modern housing and municipal services are so costly that their expansion is thus restricted. Already the principal cities have outgrown their electricity and water systems.

(p.13)

C. Administrative. The Government of Niger has 12 ministries and a secretariat. A reorganization is required to create the organizational flexibility required for development purposes.

The country is divided into 16 cercles with subdivisions and administrative posts therein; the chiefs thereof are nominated by the Minister of the Interior. Local administration is divided between the chef de poste and the traditional local chiefs. All the central government agencies have representatives in the cercles who work with the Commandants thereof but

report directly to Niamey. Actually, the regional administration is somewhat thin and lacks contact with the people. A reorganization of the regional administrative organization would appear to be desirable in order to further development requirements. The Plan contains an administrative map of Niger. Additional information about Niger's infrastructure is brought out in Title II of the Plan.

Chapter III - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NIGER ECONOMY (p.14)

A. National Accounts. Estimates made in 1959 arrived at the following balance of accounts for Niger. It will be noted that only 42% of the economic life took place in the money economy of the country, the balance of economic activity being within the traditional subsistence economy.

BALANCE OF ACCOUNTS - 1959
(In millions CFA)

	Total Economy		Market Economy	
	Value	Pct	Value	Pct
INPUT - RESOURCES				
Local Production	44,041	86.8%	14,369	68.3%
Imports	6,666	13.2	6,666	31.7
Total Input	50,707	100	21,035	100
OUTGO - USES				
Consumption - Private	41,116	81.1%	11,444	54.4%
Consumption - Government	1,939	3.8	1,939	9.2
Total Consumption	43,055	84.9	13,383	63.6
Investment - Private	750	1.4	750	3.7
Investment - Public	1,931	3.8	1,931	9.2
Total Investment	2,681	5.2	2,681	12.9
Exports	4,971	9.9	4,971	9.9
Total Outgo	50,707	100. %	21,035	100. %

Source: Comptes Economiques, Republique du Niger, published by Secretariat d'Etat aux-relations avec les Etats de la Communaute, January 1961. This 51-page booklet contains the most conprehensive statistics available on Niger's domestic production and consumption, public expenditures and balance of payments.

1. Production Output in Niger comes overwhelmingly from the rural economy -- agriculture (64%) and livestock (36%). Productivity is low in each case due to the primitive methods in use. Peanuts and cotton are the principal crops and the major share of each is exported after undergoing

certain primary processing. The traditional handicrafts are not actively practiced and are concentrated mainly in cloth and leatherwork. Modern industry is limited to the following establishments:

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION - 1959

Peanuts shelled	52,000	metric tons
Peanut oil	5,240	" "
Peanut cake (cattle feed)	5,470	" "
Cotton ginned	428	" "
Tin ore mined	83	" "
Electric power production	5,980,000	Kw
Building Construction:		
Public	1,728	million CFA
Private	1,472	" "
Transport income	875	" "
Service industries	n.a.	

Note: See TITLE III for additional statistics on resources and production.

(p.17)

2. Consumption is largely (70%) of a subsistence nature in Niger. The products locally consumed, largely food, do not enter into the market economy at all.

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION - 1959
(In Millions CFA)

	Total Value	Percentage Self-Consumed
Food	32,548	77%
Fuel & Power	2,708	80
Cloth & Hides	2,208	23
Buildings & Works	2,530	65
Other Products	3,061	1
Total	43,055	70%

3. Savings and Investment, as noted earlier, have not been extensive. 72% of new investment has been government expenditures on infrastructure projects, with 28% being private investment in production and service enterprises. Hence the future rate of economic growth appears limited. However, it is impossible to make an estimate of the amount of local labor which is invested in rural improvements.

4. External Balance of Payments. Foreign trade represents only 10.6% of Niger's production and consumption and 7.9% of employment. Niger has an agricultural surplus; the people consume only 93% of products produced although admittedly they live on a subsistence diet basis. Otherwise Niger

is dependent on foreign sources for fuel (100%), metal products (84%), textile and leather products (58%), etc. Thus, as noted, Niger has an unfavorable trade balance. Unfortunately, 87% of imports are consumers' goods, indicating a higher level of consumption in certain circles than Niger can afford. It should also be observed that because of the vast geographic extent of Niger there is a tendency in certain regions for the people to tie in economically with neighbors living across nearby borders.

B. FINANCIAL BALANCE (p.22)

As already mentioned, in Niger's over-all economy the subsistence economy is dominant with 67% of goods produced being consumed without any money being exchanged. In the smaller money economy, a few groups such as government and business now are able to exercise considerable influence, as mentioned below. The Plan contains Input-Output estimates for the money economy.

1. National Product. Niger's economic life is influenced to a large extent by government expenditures and by business activity in the money economy. The Niger Government obtains 61% of its funds from abroad and 39% locally. Business income comes from both governmental and private operations; business remits abroad annually as profits about 20% of its receipts.

NATIONAL PRODUCT BY SOURCE (p.26)
(In Millions CFA)

	Total Economy		Money Economy	
	Value	Pct	Value	Pct
Agriculture & Livestock	36,891	83.7%	7,783	54.2%
Industry & Crafts	1,212	2.8	648	4.5
Service Industries, Trade & Transport	5,938	13.5	5,938	41.3
Total	44,041	100%	14,369	100%

(p.27)

2. Public Finance. Obviously, the government must play a dominant role in the financial structure of Niger. Excluding military expenditures, the government obtains 55% of its funds from abroad and 45% from within the country. The local tax burden is unevenly spread with the African population actually bearing a considerably larger share than the European business community. Government expenditures go 69% for operating expenses (including labor) and 31% for capital goods.

(p.28)

3. Savings and Capital Formation. Capital accumulation stemmed from three principal sources in 1959 (in Millions CFA):

Business activities yielded 4,000, of which 750 was reinvested locally. Surplus European personal income totaled 300, all of which

was transferred abroad. Surplus African income was not in the form of cash so cannot be counted. Government surplus was 2,052, of which 1,931 was invested locally.

While the surplus accumulated in the money economy stood at 15.5%, transfers abroad reduced it to a net of 6.5% — not a high rate. Thus, the Government must take measures to control capital investment to insure that it is not dissipated in consumption and in transfers overseas.

4. Credit. Niger's credit structure is rather rudimentary. Short-term credit goes largely to financing trade and medium-term credit islargely lacking.

BANK CREDIT
(In Millions CFA)

	Short Term	Medium Term
Exporters-Importers	1,002	-
Other Commerce	336	-
Transport Companies	73	-
Building Construction	156	-
Oil Mills	426	18
Industry	-	3
Hotels & Restaurants	-	33
Water & Electric Utilities	-	122
Total	1,993	188

(p.30)

5. External Balance of Payments. There is no present record of Niger's foreign payments balances because, as a member of the Franc Zone, Niger's accounts are kept for the French Treasury by the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO). Niger's international currency transactions are handled through the Paris exchange control authorities. Payment surpluses or deficits are offset on the books of the French Treasury and the BCEAO, the latter being the banknote issuing authority for the French African Community (CFA). In 1959, Niger ran a deficit balance of 500 million CFA.

Normally Niger runs a deficit on commercial account. While this is more than covered by French Government grants to Niger, transfers out of Niger on private account result in an over-all payments deficit. A new balance of payments account which includes all types of French aid and services must some day be prepared in order to present the full picture of Niger's international accounts.

C. CONCLUSIONS

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In the light of what has been written, certain conclusions may be made about Niger's economy:

1. The Niger economy is almost completely undeveloped and real economic growth has yet to be started. Note the low standard of living, the low rate of capital formation, the mainly subsistence economy, the predominance of farming and cattle raising, the limited power and industrial development, the dependence of the country on foreign fuels, equipment and consumer goods; the superficiality of the financial structure and the rudimentary nature of banking facilities.

2. Geographically, the Niger economy has no boundaries. Hence, Niger is economically interdependent with its neighbors as well as dependent on the industrial nations.

3. There are certain elements favorable to development. The existence of an agriculture surplus frees Niger from one of the nightmares prevalent in most underdeveloped countries.

4. A certain economic and social infrastructure does exist. There are 1,800 Km of all-weather roads, some water resource development for agriculture and some airfields to constitute a base for future progress. While the literary rate is low (5%), the health conditions of the people are fairly good. There is ample unskilled labor available.

Chapter IV - CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT (p.33)

The following table summarizes the favorable and unfavorable factors bearing on Niger's future development.

CAPABILITIES	LIMITATIONS
Physical	
Underground water potentialities	Aridity of climate
Local industry "	Lack of surface water
Mineral "	Distance from the sea
Solar energy "	Extent of territory
Niger River "	Lack of developed resources
Petroleum "	Lack of fuel resources (to date)
Fisheries potential	Mediocrity of sand dune lands
Natural grazing lands	
Richness of valley lands	
Human	
Youth of population	High birth rate (2.7%)
Abundance of unskilled labor	Food vitamin deficiencies
Cattle raising tradition	Low literacy rate (4.7%)
Appitude for work	Primitive farming techniques
Capacity of certain tribes to progress	Absence of an entrepreneurial class
Tradition of community effort	Absence of a technically trained class
	Existence of castes
	Women's position

CAPABILITIES	LIMITATIONS
Technical	
Results accomplished to date in agricultural research	Lack of basic research
Airways infrastructure	Lack of economic infrastructure such as communications
	Lack of social infrastructure such as education and health
	Lack of administrative infrastructure in rural areas
Economic	
Adequate production for livelihood	Economic dependence on foreign countries
Adequacy of unused land	Smallness of market economy
Size and quality of livestock herds	Limited budgetary resources
	Absence of surplus production
	Smallness of secondary industries and services
	Monopolies in certain key activities of the economy
	Inadaptability of trade and banking groups to development needs
	Weakness of entire cooperative movement

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GOVERNMENT GOALS AND STRATEGY IN DEVELOPMENT

The Niger Government set forth its national development goals in a declaration by the Council of Ministers on June 18, 1960:

1. National unity.

2. Rise in the standard of living of the people.

3. Economic independence of the nation.

Within this general framework, the Republic's development policy has the following objectives:

1. First, to increase school attendance (from 5 to 25/30%) in order to build a national tradition, to build an indigenous talent manpower class and to enable Niger to attain the goals set forth above.

2. To increase national income to a 4% minimum rate of economic growth, with primary emphasis on agricultural development and land reclamation, on development of the livestock industry and on increasing flow of rural products into a market economy.

3. To develop internal and external trade and thereby gradually to switch Niger from a simple subsistence economy to a money economy.

4. To attain economic independence and a dynamic budgetary process by increasing available resources and by orienting government machinery toward development needs. Plan outlays must primarily be directed at raising per capita income. Exports must be increased, both in volume and in number of commodity items, and imports must gradually be replaced by local manufactures in order to make more foreign exchange available for equipment imports.

5. To increase domestic investment through the willingness of the people of Niger to work hard. People are Niger's greatest resource.

THE THREE-YEAR INTERIM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1961-1963

(p.39)

General Characteristics. The Plan aims to carry out the general objectives mentioned above. The modest goals of the Plan clearly indicate that it is of an interim nature and is not a true development plan. Actually, most of the preconditions for plan execution are lacking in Niger. Lacking is information on population census, income and consumption, social structure, labor, health, education, training, basic facilities, agriculture, industry and crafts, internal trade patterns, internal finance, capital formation, international trade and finance, and national income -- a long list.

Hence the Plan gives priority to developing this basic information through a program of research, studies and surveys. By 1964 it is hoped that a definitive long-term development plan can be prepared. During the interim period it is hoped to develop the institutions and facilities needed to implement the eventual long-term plan. Also during the interim, activities already started will be completed and action will be started in spheres where sufficient information warrants doing so.

Plan Outlays and Sources of Financing. The two tables below summarize the proposed plan expenditures and the expected sources of plan financing:

(p.292)

SUMMARY OF PLAN OUTLAYS 1961-63
(In Millions CFA and Dollars)

	1961	1962	1963	Total	Dollar Equivalent
PUBLIC SECTOR					
General Studies	481	405	289	1,174	$ 4.8
Infrastructure	3,784	3,530	2,540	9,854	40.2
Productive Enterprise	1,290	2,116	1,376	4,783	19.5
Total Public	5,555	6,051	4,205	15,811	64.5
PRIVATE SECTOR					
General Studies	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	1,075	1,378	1,790	4,243	17.3
Productive Enterprise	520	1,035	1,005	2,560	10.4
Total Private	1,595	2,413	2,795	6,803	27.7
TOTAL PLAN	7,150	8,464	7,000	22,614	$ 92.2

Detailed breakdowns of the above proposed expenditures are given in the following three Titles of the Plan. It is interesting to note allocations of proposed outlays as between the three divisions of the Plan:

		Share of Plan Outlay Public & Private	Pct.
Title I	- General Studies	1,174	5%
II	- Infrastructure	14,097	62
III	- Production	7,343	33

SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION 1961-63
(In Millions CFA and Dollars) (p.293)

	Non-Reimbursable Grants	Public Loans	Total	Dollar Equivalent
PUBLIC SECTOR				
Internal Resources:				
National Budget	500	0	500	180
National Loans	-	900	900	60
Cercle Taxes	180	-	180	210
Municipal Taxes	60	-	60	30
Road Funds	210	-	210	480
Other	-	30	30	
Total Internal			1,880	$ 7.7
External Resources:				
Bilateral Aid (France, USA & West Germany)	9,000	-	9,000	36.7
International Aid (ECD, UN Special Fund & OAMCE)	5,500	-	5,500	22.5
TOTAL PUBLIC SOURCES			16,380	66.9
PRIVATE SECTOR				
Direct Investment & Credits	-	-	5,450	22.2
Investment of Labor	-	-	1,350	5.5
TOTAL PRIVATE SOURCES			6,800	27.7
TOTAL PLAN-FUNDING			23,180	$ 94.6

TITLE I - STUDIES AND SURVEYS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Chapter I - ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES (p.41)

It is only since 1959 that studies have been made of Niger's economy. A Statistical Service was organized in 1959 and commenced taking a census of Niamey and samplings of the settled population and of agriculture. The Plan proposes to complete and publish these censuses, to undertake a variety of new studies and surveys and to add to the number of statistical series published periodically by the Statistical Service. As of 1960 there were no statistics on foreign trade, business volume, agriculture, vital statistics, labor and prices.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES ON ECO-DEMO-SOCIO STUDIES 1961-63
(In Millions CFA)

A. Completion of Surveys Under Way	23
B. Start of New Studies:	
Industrial and commercial census	
Consumption per family - Niamey)	
nomad population)	5
settled population	30
Mortality statistics	3
Study of nomad life	21
Study of Touareg, Peuhl and Hausa Tribes	5
Study of Zerma women	3
Study of land ownership in selected villages	3
Study of migration of Nigeriens to Nigeria	2
Study of investment returns	5
General expenses	13
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES	113

Chapter II - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION STUDIES (p.53)

Earlier studies in the field of public administration have led to the organization of a State Court, of the Commissariat General au Plan (to draft and coordinate the Three-Year Plan) and of the Government Secretariat, to initial fiscal reform and to a regrouping of certain Services (Agriculture, Rural Life, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries, etc.) under a Ministry of Rural Economy.

The Plan envisages further studies on fiscal administration, educational administration, reorganization of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, revision of administrative regulations in light of development needs, etc.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SURVEYS 11

Chapter III - METEOROLOGICAL STUDIES (p.55)

Further information is required on climate conditions in order to better understand the physical resources of Niger and to plan their development. The Plan proposes to collect and publish rainfall observations not already published, to complete the network of observation stations and to initiate the publication of monthly and annual reports. A map of met stations is included in Plan.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES ON METEOROLOGICAL STUDIES 11

Chapter IV - GEOLOGICAL STUDIES (p.58)

Over a period of years geology studies have been made in the Niger area. The preparation of two series of maps is under way at scales of 1:2,000,000 and 1:500,000, respectively. The Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres in Paris is in charge of the program. Several notices and sheets have been published and the balance are scheduled for publication by the end of 1963. In the Djado area in the NE, the BRGM has benefitted from the exploration work done by the Commissariat a l'Energic Atomique and by French petroleum companies. A map index is included in the Plan.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND PUBLICATION 67

Chapter V - HYDROLOGICAL STUDIES (p.60)

Water supply is of vital importance in arid Niger. Further information must be obtained in the next 3 to 5 years on surface water flow to permit better planning of bridges, dams, irrigation and flood control projects. The Plan calls for hydrological surveys in specific areas of Niger. Past hydrological studies will be completed, old observation stations will be repaired and new ones activated, and two one-time surveys will be conducted.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES ON HYDROLOGICAL STUDIES 1961-63
(In Millions CFA)

Observations in Niger Valley and its West Bank Tributaries	26
Observations in Five Dry Valleys in Central and Eastern Niger	17
Study of Two River Basins in the Southern Niger Valley	12
Survey for a Dam in the Tahoua Region	12
Survey of Air Mountains Rain Run-off	9
Publication of Above Studies late 1963	5
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES	81

Chapter VI - HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDIES (p.66)

Further information must also be obtained on underground water supplies in Niger. Future expansion of agriculture and livestock raising depends greatly on the exploitation of subsurface water supplies through artesian wells. The Plan hopes by the end of 1963 to have completed a preliminary reconnaissance of subterranean water resources in Niger. The four general areas and the 11 specific areas to be surveyed are indicated on a map in the Plan. This will be a costly program. The results will be published late in 1963.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES ON HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDIES 522

Chapter VII - LAND CULTURE STUDIES (p.69)

The Plan proposes that a 1:200,000 map series be prepared of the nomad grazing land in the center of the country. This map series will show the types of pasturage by rainfall, season and use.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES ON LAND STUDIES 20

Chapter VIII - SOIL STUDIES (p.71)

The Plan calls for the conduct of both general studies and detailed surveys of soil conditions. The result will be soil maps at scales of 1:1,000,000, 1:200,000 and 1:50,000 of selected areas.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES ON SOIL SURVEYS & MAPS 81

Chapter IX - CARTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS (p.74)

Niger lags behind its neighbors on mapping accomplished to date. By the close of 1960 aerial photo cover had been flown of all Niger, certain astronomical and ground survey completed and 20 maps drafted. The Plan proposes that the I.G.N. complete the basic survey work and publish map series at scales of 1:1,000,000, 1:500,000, and 1:200,000, and maps at 1:50,000 of selected valley areas. A map index is included in the Plan.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES ON MAPPING 268

TITLE II - INFRASTRUCTURE (p.78

In the postwar period most of the French Government expenditures in West Africa under the three Four-Year Plans went to build infrastructure. In Niger 70% of FIDES credits went into infrastructure projects; 62% of the present Plan's costs will go to build infrastructure. For the period 1961-63 infrastructure expenditures will be double those of 1957-59.

Chapter I - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE (p.79

The economic infrastructure of Niger includes its means of transportation its telecommunications system and its power development. In all these fields Niger lags behind for a country of its size. The Plan calls for studies leading to a long-term general transportation plan and to the possibilities of developing hydroelectric power from the Niger River. The Plan gives priority to the further development of the telecommunications, airways and highway networks.

(p.80

1. Roads and Waterways. The Plan provisionally calls for surveys of sections of several trunk highways and of the feasibility of a bridge at Niamey across the Niger. Further plans presumably will be made following the completion of an F.E.D. regional transportation study. The Plan calls for considerable work to improve sections of Highway RN 1 (Niamey-Goure), of roads to the frontier and of various internal roads.

PROPOSED HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES
(In Millions CFA)

General Transport Study		50
Highway Surveying		217
Highway Construction:		
Niamey - Goure	620	
Roads to border points	766	
Interior roads	662	2,048
Purchase of Grading Equipment		273
Reserve for Contingencies		100
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES		2,688

(p.90)

2. Airways play an important role in Niger's communications. Niamey already has an international airport. There are four airports taking DC-4s and 11 landing strips in the country. The Plan calls for the further improvement of Niamey airport, of the four airports at Zinder, Maradi, Agades and Tahoua, and of the strips at N'Guigmi, Maine-Soroa and Birni N'Konni.

PROPOSED AIRPORT IMPROVEMENTS (Millions CFA) 539

(p.95)

3. Telecommunications. Niger has lagged behind the other countries of West Africa in the development of its telecommunications. Local and inter-city telephone service is generally bad. Hence, the Plan proposes to improve or to reconstruct the main west-east telephone and telegraph artery, to extend the governmental administrative telephone and radio network, to improve regional radio telephone service within the Entente, to construct telephone exchanges at Niamey and Zinder, and to improve postal services.

PROPOSED TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPENDITURES 1961-63
(In Millions CFA)

Improvements to East-West Axis	383
Extensions of Governmental Network	80
New International Transmitter at Niamey	118
New Telephone Exchanges at Niamey and Zinder	85
Improvement of Postal Facilities	114
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES	780

(p.105)

4. Fuels and Power. Niger is completely dependent on imports of fuel to power its economy: planes, vehicles and electric power plants. There are diesel-powered electric generating plants at Niamey, Zinder, Maradi and Magaria whose total installed capacity was 3,430 Kw in 1960 — a substantial increase from a capacity of 440 Kw in 1952.

The Plan proposes to increase production as demand requires, to reduce the cost of electricity and to study the potentialities of hydro-electric power from the Niger River, of gas and oil resources and of solar and atomic energies. The FED is presently making a study of the possibilities of a dam in the Niger at the W. French oil companies are currently prospecting for oil in the Djado area. The Plan wishes to see the price of imported fuel reduced. The capacities of the Niamey and Zinder power plants will be increased.

PROPOSED FUELS AND POWER EXPENDITURES 1961-63
(In Millions CFA)

	Sector	
	Public	Private
Studies		
Expansion of Zinder Power Plant	2	
Petroleum Exploration		1,600
Expansion of Niamey Power Plant		60
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2	1,660

Chapter II - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (p.111)

During the period 1948-59, about a third of FIDES expenditures went for the development of Niger's social infrastructure - including education, public health and urban problems. Even so, it is admitted that educational development has lagged. Hence the Plan devotes 32% of its total expenditures to the social infrastructure:

PLANNED SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE OUTLAYS
(In Millions CFA)

A. Cultural Development (education, youth programs, public information and cultural activities)	2,422
B. Public Health	866
C. Urban Improvement	1,827

A. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Education. Only about 5% of the children attend primary schools (grades 1-4) of which there were 286 on January 1, 1961, with a total enrollment of 26,030, including 7,466 girls. There were seven junior high schools (cours complementaire - grades 5 and 6) with a total of 1,334 students, as well as one lycee (at Niamey) giving a high school education to 597 students. There were six graduates of the lycee in 1960. There were 49 Nigeriens studying abroad: 18 in France, 9 at Dakar and 22 in the Ivory Coast in 1960.

In 1960, a normal school was started at Zinder at the high school level. Teachers training courses are also given in the junior high schools at Tahoua, Zinder and Tillabery. The Lycee at Niamey gives both academic and commercial courses.

Instructional staff comprised 115 Frenchmen and 659 Nigeriens in 1960. This scarcity of teachers is considered the principal bottleneck in the expansion of the school system. There is also the problem of funds for the initiation and operation of additional classes and for school building construction.

The Plan hopes to have 7% of Nigeriens aged 6 to 11 in school by the end of 1963. In addition to starting new primary schools as fastas teachers and funds are available, it is hoped to establish at least one cours complementaire school in each cercle of Niger. Eventually, these secondary level schools would be equipped to give their students various types of vocational training. In addition to improving the Lycee at Niamey and the Normal School of Zinder, it is hoped that various regional high schools will be established in the four Entente countries.

In summary, the Plan calls for the following expenditures on education:

PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES 1961-63
(In Millions CFA)

Primary School Level: (increase from 633 to 1,000 classes taught)		
Completion of existing schools	49	
Enlargement of existing schools	184	
Opening of 156 new schools	500	
		733
Junior and Senior High School Level:		
Regular courses (completion of 7 existing schools and start of 6 more)	960	
Normal school courses (incl. Normal School at Zinder and proposed Girls College at Niamey)	358	
		1,318
Proposed Technical School at Maradi		55
Support of Islamic Schools		40
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES		2,146
TOTAL PRIVATE EXPENDITURES		138

2. Cultural Activities (p.129)

The IFAN Cultural Center in Niamey is to be enlarged. It will include audio-visual facilities, a library, a museum and a zoological garden. It will do archaeological, anthropological and sociological studies.

PROPOSED CULTURAL EXPENDITURES (In Millions CFA) 28

3. Youth Programs (p.133)

It is proposed to construct stadiums in Niamey, Zinder, Maradi and Tahoua; a sports center, swimming pool and hostel in Niamey; and a cultural center in Zinder.

PROPOSED YOUTH PROGRAMS (In Millions CFA) 133

B. PUBLIC HEALTH (p.137)

4. Public Health

At the start of the Plan period there existed the following medical facilities in Niger:

Major hospitals in Niamey and Zinder (total 515 beds)
22 medical centers
73 dispensaries
2 mobile teams (to fight epidemics)
22 maternity hospitals
79 French medical personnel
426 Nigerien medical personnel
1 public health school (at junior high school level)
9 medical students, 6 nurses and 6 corpsmen studying in France or at Dakar

While most of the epidemic diseases, including small pox and yellow fever, have been brought under control, there exists meningitis, malaria, bilharziasis, leprosy and tuberculosis in certain parts of the country. Infant mortality is high: 20% of the babies die in their first year, 10% in their second.

It is proposed to give priority to mass preventive medical measures and secondarily to fighting tuberculosis, to increasing hospital capacity, and to intensifying medical research on sanitation, malaria and dietary problems. Concentrated efforts are to be made to eradicate the endemic diseases found amongst the masses of the people.

PROPOSED PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURES 1961-63
(In Millions CFA)

General Studies	-
Creation of Mobile Medical Teams	226
Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign	199
Extension of Hospitals	250
Maternal and Child Care Studies	92
Construction and Equipment of Dispensaries	99
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES	866

C. URBAN IMPROVEMENT (p. 149)

5. Urbanism, Housing and Public Services. There are only three cities with over 12,000 population in Niger: Niamey, Zinder and Maradi. There are a dozen towns of 2,000 to 5,000 people. The cost of building modern houses and of laying water and electric lines is high because most materials must be imported. Native houses built of straw, wood and/or mud cost less but are less durable and comfortable. There is also the problem during the rainy season of controlling the water runoff around the towns. Only in the three cities is there a regular system of water and electricity distribution.

Thus, the Plan proposes: 1) the formation of a National Commission on Urbanism to study the various urban and housing problems, to pass on urban plans, to supervise the execution of these plans, etc.; 2) the appointment of an Urban Architect to be responsible for plans and studies; 3) the acceleration of the Topographic Service's survey activities in the three cities; and 4) the undertaking of aerial photography and ground survey operations in the three cities and 12 towns of Niger. The Plan contains a map plus considerable detailed information on proposed construction.

On housing, the Plan recommends that studies be made of the various housing problems, that a housing society be formed and that the new Niger Development Bank participate in housing loans.

As to public services, the Plan calls for drainage and sanitation measures and road construction in the cities, improvement of water supplies in the cities and towns as well as the construction of 200 village wells, and the further extension of the electric power networks in nine cities and towns.

PROPOSED URBAN IMPROVEMENT EXPENDITURES 1961-63
(In Millions CFA)

	Sector	
	Public	Private
Urbanism (Commission, Architect, topographic surveys)	191	
Housing:		
Housing society (to be organized)		1,200
Housing construction		1,200
Public Services:		
Drainage and sanitation	160	
City roads	275	
Water supply: Cities and towns	450	
Village wells	600	15
Electric power lines	151	30
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,827	2,445

6. Public Information and Broadcasting

(p.164)

a. The Information Service, started in 1960, publishes the daily "Temps du Niger", the only newspaper in the country. It also has a press and photo service and makes and exhibits educational films. It collaborates with Radiodiffusion du Niger on its broadcasts. The Information and Radio Services were combined under a Commissioner General of Information in April 1961.

The Plan calls for the establishment of information centers in five cities, the acquisition of a mobile film unit, the setting up of a printing press and the appointment of additional personnel.

6. Niger has radio broadcasting stations set up in Niamey and Zinder which broadcast the news, government propaganda and educational programs in French and five vernacular languages. Radiodiffusion has 7 French and 22 Nigerien personnel. One unresolved problem is the provision of lower cost receiving sets around the country.

PROPOSED INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING EXPENDITURES 1961-63
(In Millions CFA)

Information Services	24
Radio Broadcasting	
Building expansion	33
Installation 30 Kw transmitter at Niamey	50
Relays at Maradi, Zinder and N'Guigmi	7
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES	114

Chapter III - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION INFRASTRUCTURE (p.175)

The public administration system of Niger, inherited from colonial days, is being adapted to the requirements of economic and social development. A number of changes by way of strengthening the government machinery have already been done.

Within the central government there has been a regrouping of ministerial functions, the organization of a General Secretariat and the appointment of General Commissioners for Planning and for Information. In the rural areas, administrative Subdivisions and Postes have been created in each Cercle. Further organizational changes are anticipated as development proceeds. The Ministry of the Interior has an extensive program under way to expand its administrative and security services.

PROPOSED PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES 1961-63
(In Millions CFA)

Presidency and National Assembly		80
Central Ministries, Hydrologic Institute, Airport Customs		192
Ministry of Interior:		
Building construction	345	
Equipment incl. vehicles and radio sets	74	
Renovation of existing equipment	89	508
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES		780

TITLE III - PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES (P.18

The plan calls for the expenditure of 30% of total public funds in productive enterprises, primarily in agriculture and livestock, secondarily in forestry, fishing, industry and tourism. It is recognized that the principal results in this sphere will come, not from spending public funds, but from hard work upon the part of the people concerned. In the industry, commerce and transport sectors it is expected that private initiative will play a major role.

However it is recognized that only the Government can build the basic infrastructure and that much basic information is lacking on most sectors of the economy. With progress being made on basic studies and on strengthening of the infrastructure during the first Plan period, it is hoped that speedier progress can be made in increasing production during the second Plan period. Even so, a 4% rate of economic growth is sought during the current Plan period.

Chapter I - AGRICULTURE (P.184)

The southern quarter of Niger is cultivable land and 80% of the people live there. About 44% of this land is farmable, the rest is given over to cattle raising. Farming methods are archaic, no fertilizer is used and the farmer is at the mercy of the rains. Insect control is slowly being introduced. Hence Niger is by no means living up to its full agricultural potential. Even so, agriculture produces 66% of the income in the rural areas and represents 60% of the value of exports.

Annual Agricultural Production
(Average 1957-60)

	Area (Hectares)	Production (Metric Tons)	Exports (Metric Tons)
Cereals:			
Millet	1,542,000	658,125	5,000
Sorghum	462,950	265,250	
Corn, wheat & rice	10,563	9,515	
Sweet Potatoes inc. Manioc	16,050	100,450	20,000
Legumes	351,500	48,150	
Onions, Peppers & Potatoes	22,410	1,762	10,000
Peanuts	315,500	153,200	105,000
Peanut Oil			1,300
Peanut Meal			2,200
Cotton	4,403	1,314	
Tobacco	788	283	
Dates		3,500	
Kapok		100	
Gum		800	

Problems encountered by farmers include lack of implements to cultivate and to clear, of water wells, of fertilizer and of good seed, the shortage of irrigation ditches and insect control measures, and the irregularity of the rains. These handicaps may be summed up under four headings:

Physical: Arid climate, shortage of surface waters and mediocrity of the soil. (P.194)

Human: High (2.7%) birth rate, absence of certain food vitamins, and persistence of traditional farming methods.

Technical: Lack of research, shortage of extension agents and of storage facilities.

Economic: Shortage of budgetary funds, absence of an agriculture surplus and of marketing facilities and the weakness of the cooperative movement.

The Agriculture Service has its headquarters in Niamey with four staff sections: research, information, plant protection and extension. There are research stations at Yantala, Kolo and Tarna. The agricultural school at Kolo gives a 3-year course to train moniteurs (agents). Niger is divided into 5 sectors, 24 subsectors and 73 districts and has six training centers. Personnel included 22 foreign technical assistants and 156 others on January 1, 1961. There are 10 Nigeriens at agricultural schools in France and 9 in Mali. (P.191)

The Agriculture Service distributes seeds, plants and trees, teaches modern agricultural methods, and conducts a general extension service. Unfortunately there is only one extension agent to every 30,000 people. The Service owns about 240 pieces of equipment. The Service received only 2.34% of the national budget in 1960.

The Plan proposes giving priority to agricultural research, an enlargement of the extension service, the development of cooperatives and the establishment of new extension circuits. (P.197)

Proposed Agricultural Expenditures 1961-63 (P.198-233)
(In Million CFA)

Research - Expansion of Research stations	156
Expansion of Cultivable Land	
Water wells	210
Valley development	1,007
Improvement of Agricultural Services	527
Enlargement of extension service (by numbers of personnel and of posts)	
Development of village centers and of village workers	
Expansion of credit cooperative program	
Expansion of extension facilities, materials, and activities	
Improvement of Marketing Facilities	38
Total Public Expenditures	1,938

Chapter II - LIVESTOCK (P. 234)

Cattle raising is practiced in the southern 3/4 of Niger and engages the full time of most of the 600,000 nomads of the country. In the south some of the sedentary population also raise cattle. Cattle are generally driven north at the start of the June-July rains and returned south in October.

Estimated Cattle Population and Annual Consumption

	Heads	Local consumption	Exports
Cows	3,500,000	170,000	100,000
Sheep	2,000,000	275,000	200,000
Goats	5,000,000	200,000	1,300,000
Horses	115,000	150	125
Asses	300,000	1,000	--
Camels	350,000	200	555
Poultry	n.a.		

Cattle provide 34% of the income in the rural areas broken down as follows:

Estimated Annual Income From Livestock
(In Million CFA)

Export of Live Animals (mainly to Nigeria)	3,450
Meat	
Consumed in Niger	3,318
Exported (by air to coastal cities)	82
Hides and Skins:	
Consumed in Niger	51
Exported (mainly to France, U.S.A. & Nigeria)	199
Dairy Products	3,500
Total Livestock Income	10,600

*The Livestock Service, with its headquarters in Niamey, comprised (P.232) on January 1, 1961:
- Veterinary School at Maradi with 30 students
- Vaccination Center at Niamey plus 11 parks
- Experimental Station at Toukounous
- 10 Principal Centers, 17 Secondary Centers and 10 Posts
- 1 Cold Storage Plant at Niamey
- 189 Abattoirs
- 186 Hide and Skin Drying Sheds
- Over 1,000 Wells - used for both agriculture and livestock purposes.

Personnel included 17 foreign technicians and 276 locals. There are 5 Nigeriens at school in France and 2 in Mali.

The Livestock Service inoculates and treats cattle for various diseases, inspects meat at certain abattoirs, conducts experiments in breeding at Toukounous, and endeavors to improve local water supplies. In 1956 it started the export of fresh meat by air to coastal cities in French West Africa. It has encouraged the export of cattle, sheep, goat and crocodile skins. The Service received only 2.8% of the national budget in 1960. Funds spent 1953-60 went for instruction 3%, construction of centers 12%, abattoirs 12%, refrigeration facilities 2%, vehicles 3% and wells 68%.

Problems encountered in livestock raising include many archaic herding practices, shortage of water supplies, inadequacy of pasture land, and the insufficiencies of the Livestock Service. There are no statistics available on the cattle industry, only estimates. (P. 243)

The Plan calls for continuation in 1961-63 of measures in the field of preventive veterinary medicine, improvement of water and forage supplies, improvement of cattle breeding and poultry raising facilities, better processing of cattle products, and expansion of the Livestock Service.

Proposed Livestock Expenditures 1961-63 (P. 260)
(In Million CFA)

Protective Veterinary Medicine:	
Construction of Laboratory at Niamey to produce vaccines	104
Construction of 16 vaccination parks	230
Improvement of Water and Pasturage:	
Construction of 7 pumping stations and of 125 wells	535
Installation of a pilot cattle feeding ranch in Sanam	140
Construction of Goat and Poultry Breeding Farms at Maradi	46
Improved Cattle Processing:	
Construction of modern abattoir at Niamey	124
Expansion of 9 local skinning and slaughtering installations	42
Establishment of stockyards at Maradi	17
Expansion of Livestock Service Facilities:	
Completion of various centers	135
Construction of living quarters	45
Acquisition of vehicles	87
Personnel Development:	
Initiation of an animal husbandry school at Niamey	30
Initiation of a veterinary school at Niamey	46
Total Public Expenditures	1,581

Chapter III - FORESTRY (P. 261)

Only the southwestern section of Niger is wooded. The rest of the arable area is bush with occasional trees. Wood is used for fuel and the foliage for animal forage. About 800 tons of gum arabic is exported annually. Date palms grow in the north.

The Forestry Service consists of 136 people engaged in forest conservation and arboriculture. Problems encountered include indiscriminate cutting of trees for firewood, brush fires and water erosion. The Plan calls for studies and for intensification of present operations.

Proposed Forestry Expenditures - Million CFA - 130

Chapter IV - FISHERIES (P. 266)

Fish are found in the Niger River, in Lakes Tchad and Komadougou and in several lakes. Dried or smoked fish are exported from the western section of the country to Mali, Guinea and Ghana and from the eastern sections to Nigeria. There is little local consumption. Efforts must be made to increase production, to encourage Nigeriens to replace the foreigners fishing the Niger and to improve fish drying and storage methods. The IFAN has been making a study of Niger River fishing. The Plan calls for surveys and for distribution of information on fishing.

Proposed Fisheries Expenditures - Million CFA - 50

Chapter V - INDUSTRY AND CRAFTS (P. 269)

a. Industry today provides only 2.8% of Niger's GNP and employs less than 3,000 people. None of these establishments was started by, or is run by, a Nigerien.

Industrial Establishments

1 tin ore mine
3 oil refineries (Maradi, Matameye and Magaria)
1 cotton gin (Maradi)
1 meat cold storage plant (Niamey)
4 soft drink bottling plants (Niamey and Zinder)
1 printing press (Niamey)
1 metal furniture plant (Niamey)
1 wood-working establishment (Niamey)
2 metal-working establishments (Niamey)
1 brick plant (Niamey)
1 flour mill (Niamey)
17 construction engineering firms
automobile repair plants (number unknown)

This limited industrial development stems from a lack of marketing vigor, shortage of materials, small size of the market, high cost of transport and of investment funds, and the absence both of an entrepreneurial class and of technically skilled personnel. The Plan envisages the further development of electric power, the conduct of

mineral surveys and the increased production of meat and skins, peanuts, cotton and other farm products. The Plan calls for further resource surveys and for the establishment of the proper fiscal, banking and investment conditions to promote industrial development.

It is hoped that the Societe Miniere du Dahomey-Niger will increase its tin ore production from 90 to 200 tons per year. The Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique may prospect for uranium in the NE. A feasibility study was being made in 1961 for cement, brick and ceramics factories. It is hoped to bring down construction costs, to improve the facilities processing peanuts, cotton and various foods and to establish various service industries.

b. Handicrafts practiced in Niger include agricultural processing, (P.275) metalworking, spinning and weaving, pottery, leatherwork, etc. They account for 3% of GNP. The Plan calls for studies of crafts practiced and methods to modernize them, the support of an apprentice craftsman school at Maradi and the support of a technical school at Niamey. About 25 Nigeriens were studing technical subjects abroad.

Proposed Expenditures on Industry and Crafts 1961-63 (P.280-281)
(In Million CFA)

	Sector	
	Public	Private
Industry		
Mineral Prospecting:		
Air region	120	
Gourma (Liptako) region	101	
Agades region (tin)	109	
Tamou-Sawa-Tahoua region (iron)	42	
Uranium (by CEA)		850
Tin (by BRGM)		161
Quarries	16	
Industrial Development:		
Creation of various new industries	600	600
Cement, brick and ceramic plants		800
Handicrafts		
Studies and implementation thereof	60	
Expansion of handicraft and technical schools	16	
Total Expenditures	1,064	2,411

Chapter VI - COMMERCE (P. 283)

Trade in Niger is in the hands of several foreign expert-import firms and of many small traders. Niger is greatly dependent on imports for its development. Internal trade can play an increasingly important role in the economy as distribution costs are lowered, production increases and Niger passes from a subsistence to a market economy.

The Plan calls for the government generally to play an active role in promoting production, in stabilizing internal market conditions and prices, in promoting industrial development and in developing commercial education. Steps must be studied toward the improvement of village trade.

Chapter VII - TRANSPORT

The size of Niger and its distance from seaports makes transportation vitally important. High freight costs affect the cost of living, restrict investment in new undertakings and lower prices paid to primary producers. Every effort must be made to lower freight costs, particularly of road transport. Six trucking companies pretty well dominate this activity. There are around 1,200 trucks in use. The Plan suggests that the government regulate freight rates as well as trucking generally.

Chapter VIII - TOURISM (P. 289)

There are few tourists coming to Niger at the present time. Tourist facilities are generally lacking except in Niamey. The Plan calls for the usual studies and for further private investment in hotels at Niamey and Agades.

Proposed Expenditures on Tourism 1961-63

	Sector	
	Public	Private
Studies	30	
Hotels		150

CONCLUSION - RESULTS ANTICIPATED FROM PLAN IMPLEMENTATION (P. 295)

The authors of the Plan anticipate that by the close of the 3-year Plan period national income will have increased 5% and that income from agriculture and livestock will have grown from 73.6 to 76.6% of total national income. Completion of the current Plan will provide much basic information for future planning, on needed infrastructure of various types, and on additional commercial and banking facilities.

The Plan proposed to equalize conditions in the various sections of Niger, particularly in the North and East. Niamey will be built up to have the installations required by a nation's capital. A balanced budget is foreseen if public revenues increase as a result of growth in national income and if austerity is practiced in regular governmental operating expenditures. The absence of balance of payments information makes it difficult to estimate the anticipated trade deficit resulting from increased imports of equipment into Niger for development purposes.

Increase in employment opportunities depends mainly on further development of water resources in rural areas and to a lesser extent on growth of industry and trade in the towns.

In the final analysis successful accomplishment of the Plan depends on faith in the future of Niger and on the conviction that this future depends solely on the Nigeriens themselves and on the hard work which they must do.

REPUBLIQUE DU NIGER

Echelle : 1/5 000 000

Carte Administrative

--- Frontière

-.-.- Limite de circonscription

..... Limite de subdivision

Légende

- Ville de plus de 10.000 habitants
- Ville de 5 à 10.000 habitants
- Ville de 3 à 5 000 habitants
- Autres chefs-lieux de circonscription
- Autres villes importantes

SAHARA

In Ezzaoua

In Azaoua

In Guezzam

Iférouane

Fachi

Manntès

MALI

In Gall

Agadès

Termit

Tlemcès

Ayorou

Ouallam

Tera

Tillaberi

Filingue

Tahoua

Keita

Tamaské

Tanout

Illela

Bouza

Dakoro

Gothèye

Karma

NIAMEY

Matankary

Birni Nkoni

Meyahi

Tessaoua

Zinder

Gouré

Dogondoutchi

Madou

Tibiri

Maradi

Kantché

Dosso

Madarounfa

Mallaoua

Sayé

HAUTE VOLTA

Dungass

Nigeria

NIGERIA

DAHOMEY

Gaya

REPUBLIQUE DU NIGER

Echelle: 1/5 000 000

Carte Administrative

--- Frontière

-.-.- Limite de circonscription

..... Limite de subdivision

Légende

- Ville de plus de 10.000 habitants
- Ville de 5 à 10.000 habitants
- Ville de 3 à 5 000 habitants
- Autres chefs-lieux de circonscription
- Autres villes importantes

NORD

0° 4° 8° 12° 16° 20° 24°

16° 12°

SAHARA

LIBYE

ALGERIE

MALI

HAUTE VOLTA

DAHOMEY

NIGERIA

TCHAD

In Ezzaneo

Toummo

Djado

In Azaoua

In Guezzam

Iferouane

Manntes

In Gall

Agadès

Fachi

Agadem

Termit

Tlemcès

Ayorou

Ouallam

Tillaberi

Téra

Dosso

Kaulikwaré

Gorkoungou

Gotheye

Karma

NIAMEY

Filingue

Matankary

Dogondoutchi

Madou

Dosso

Sayé

Tahoua

Keita

Tamaské

Illela

Bouza

Birni Nkoni

Dakoro

Tanout

Mayahi

Tessaoua

Tibiri

Maradi

Madaroufa

Zinder

Myrriah

Kantché

Matameye

Sassoumbourgou

Dungass

Magaria

Goure

Nguigmi

Bosso

Maine Soroa

Tenkodogo

Bengou

Goya